



Income Tax Department

Ministry of Finance, Government of India

Computation of fair market value of capital assets for purposes of section 77.

53. (1) For the purposes of section 77(3)(b), the fair market value of the capital assets shall be the FMV1 determined under sub-rule (2) or FMV2 determined under sub-rule (3), whichever is higher.

(2) The FMV1 shall be the fair market value of the capital assets transferred by way of slump sale determined in accordance with the formula—

$$A+B+C+D - L,$$

Where,

A = book value of all the assets (other than jewellery, artistic work, shares, securities and immovable property) as appearing in the books of accounts of the undertaking or the division transferred by way of slump sale as reduced by the following amount which relate to such undertaking or the division,—

- (i) any amount of income-tax paid, if any, as reduced by the amount of income-tax refund claimed, if any; and
- (ii) any amount shown as asset including the unamortised amount of deferred expenditure which does not represent the value of any asset;

B = the price which the jewellery and artistic work would fetch if sold in the open market on the basis of the valuation report obtained from a registered valuer;

C = fair market value of shares and securities as determined in the manner provided in rule 57;

D = the value adopted or assessed or assessable by any authority of the Government for the purpose of payment of stamp duty in respect of the immovable property; and

L = book value of liabilities as appearing in the books of account of the undertaking or the division transferred by way of slump sale, but not including the following amounts which relates to such undertaking or division, namely:—

- (i) the paid-up capital in respect of equity shares;
- (ii) the amount set apart for payment of dividends on preference shares and equity shares where such dividends have not been declared before the date of transfer at a general body meeting of the company;
- (iii) reserves and surplus, by whatever name called, even if the resulting figure is negative, other than those set apart towards depreciation;
- (iv) any amount representing provision for taxation, other than amount of income-tax paid, if any, as reduced by the amount of income-tax claimed as refund, if any, to the extent of the excess over the tax payable with reference to the book profits in accordance with the law applicable thereto;
- (v) any amount representing provisions made for meeting liabilities, other than ascertained liabilities; and
- (vi) any amount representing contingent liabilities other than arrears of dividends payable in respect of cumulative preference shares.

(3) FMV2 shall be the fair market value of the consideration received or accruing as a result of transfer by way of slump sale determined in accordance with the formula—

$$E+F+G+H,$$

Where,

E = value of the monetary consideration received or accruing as a result of the transfer;

F = fair market value of non-monetary consideration received or accruing as a result of the transfer represented by property referred to in rule 57 [Table: Sl. Nos. 1 to 5] determined in the manner provided in the said rule for the said property;

G = the price which the non-monetary consideration received or accruing as a result of the transfer represented by property, other than immovable property, which is not covered in rule 57 (Table: Sl. Nos. 1 to 5), would fetch if sold in the open market on the basis of the valuation report obtained from a registered valuer, in respect of property; and

H = the value adopted or assessed or assessable by any authority of the Government for the purpose of payment of stamp duty in respect of the immovable property in case the non-monetary consideration received or accruing as a result of the transfer is represented by the immovable property.

(4) The fair market value of the capital assets under sub-rules (2) and (3) shall be determined on the date of slump sale and for this purpose valuation date referred to in rule 57 shall also mean the date of slump sale.

(5) For the purposes of this rule,—

- (a) "artistic work" means archaeological collections, drawings, paintings, sculptures or any work of art; and
- (b) the expressions "registered valuer" and "securities" shall have the meanings as respectively assigned to them in rule 56.



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Form of report of an accountant in respect of slump sale.

54. In case of a slump sale under section 77(4), every assessee is required to submit a report from an accountant as defined in section 515(3)(b), in Form No. 28 before the specified date referred to in section 63.





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Conditions for reference to Valuation Officers under section 91(1)(b).

55. For the purposes of section 91(1)(b)(i),—

- (a) the percentage of the value of the asset shall be 15%; and
- (b) the amount shall be ten lakh rupees.





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Meaning of expressions used in determination of fair market value.

56. For the purposes of this rule and rule 57,—

- (a) "balance sheet", in relation to any company, means,—
- (i) in relation to an Indian company, the balance sheet of such company (including the notes annexed thereto and forming part of the accounts) as drawn up on the valuation date which has been audited by the auditor of the company appointed under the laws relating to companies in force; and
- (ii) in relation to a company, not being an Indian company, the balance sheet of the company (including the notes annexed thereto and forming part of the accounts) as drawn up on the valuation date which has been audited by the auditor of the company, if any, appointed under the laws in force of the country in which the company is registered or incorporated;
- (b) "merchant banker" means category I merchant banker registered with Securities and Exchange Board of India established under section 3 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992 (15 of 1992);
- (c) "quoted shares or securities" in relation to shares or securities means a share or security quoted on any recognised stock exchange with regularity from time to time, where the quotations of such shares or securities are based on current transaction made in the ordinary course of business;
- (d) "recognised stock exchange" shall have the same meaning as assigned to it in section 2(f) of the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956 (42 of 1956);
- (e) "registered dealer" means a dealer who is registered under Central Sales Tax Act, 1956 (74 of 1956) or general sales tax law for the time being in force in any State including value added tax laws;
- (f) "registered valuer" shall have the same meaning as assigned to it in section 513;
- (g) "securities" shall have the same meaning as assigned to it in section 2(h) of the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956 (42 of 1956);
- (h) "unquoted shares and securities", in relation to shares or securities, means shares and securities which are not quoted shares or securities; and
- (i) "valuation date" means the date provided in the Table below:—

TABLE

Sl. No.	Section	Valuation date
A	B	C
1	Section 92	Date on which property or consideration, as the case may be, referred to in section 92 is received by the assessee.
2	Section 79	Date on which the capital asset, being share of a company other than a quoted share, referred to in section 79, is transferred.
3	Section 26(2)	Date on which the inventory is converted, or treated, as a capital asset.





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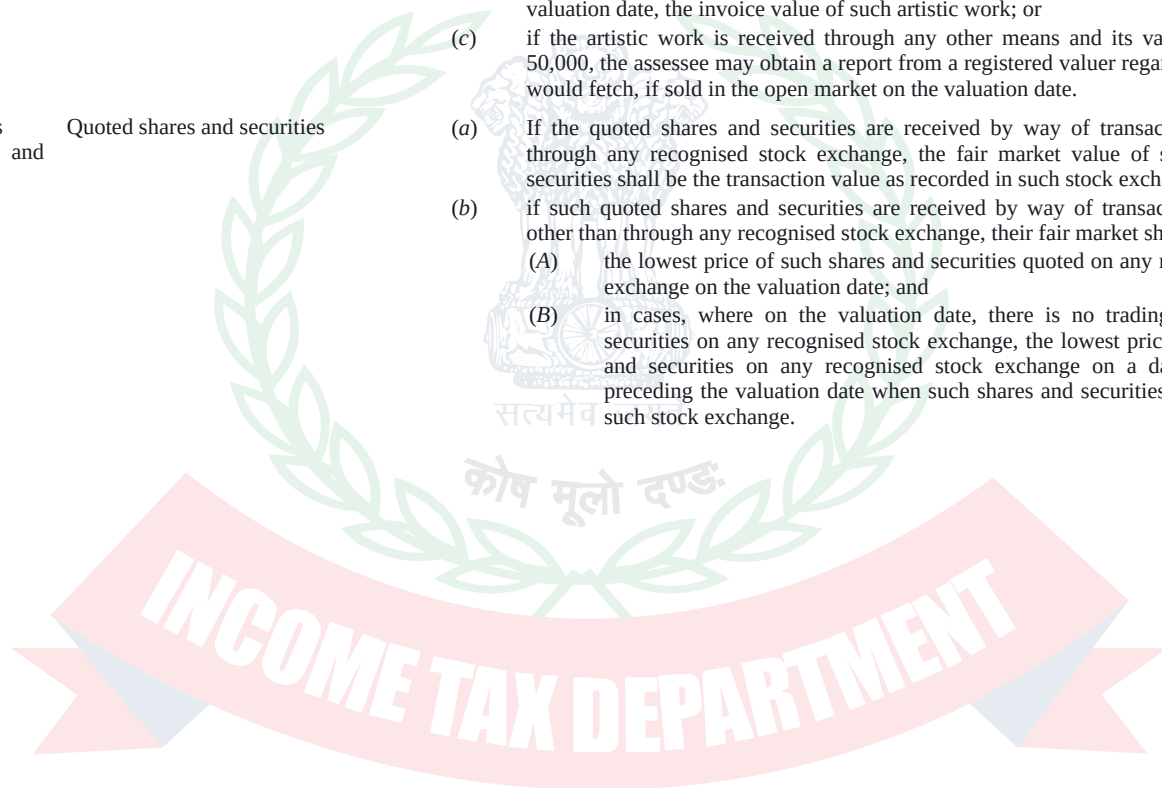
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Determination of fair market value.

57. For the purpose of following sections referred to in column B of the Table below, the fair market value of the property of the nature referred to column C shall be determined in the manner provided in column D thereof :—

TABLE

Sl. No.	Section	Nature of Property	Manner of determination of Fair Market Value
A	B	C	D
1	Sections 26(2)(j) and 92.	Jewellery	(a) The price which such jewellery would fetch, if sold in the open market on the valuation date; or (b) if the jewellery is received by way of purchase from a registered dealer on the valuation date, the invoice value of such jewellery; or (c) if the jewellery is received by any other mode and its value exceeds Rs. 50,000, the assessee may obtain a report from a registered valuer regarding the price it would fetch, if sold in the open market on the valuation date.
2	Sections 26(2)(j) and 92.	Archaeological collections, drawings, paintings, sculptures or any work of art (herein referred as artistic work)	(a) The price which such artistic work would fetch, if sold in the open market on the valuation date; or (b) if the artistic work is received by way of purchase from a registered dealer on the valuation date, the invoice value of such artistic work; or (c) if the artistic work is received through any other means and its value exceeds Rs. 50,000, the assessee may obtain a report from a registered valuer regarding the price it would fetch, if sold in the open market on the valuation date.
3	Sections 26(2)(j) and 92.	Quoted shares and securities	(a) If the quoted shares and securities are received by way of transaction carried out through any recognised stock exchange, the fair market value of such shares and securities shall be the transaction value as recorded in such stock exchange; or (b) if such quoted shares and securities are received by way of transaction carried out other than through any recognised stock exchange, their fair market shall be:— (A) the lowest price of such shares and securities quoted on any recognised stock exchange on the valuation date; and (B) in cases, where on the valuation date, there is no trading in shares and securities on any recognised stock exchange, the lowest price of such shares and securities on any recognised stock exchange on a date immediately preceding the valuation date when such shares and securities were traded on such stock exchange.





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4	Sections 26(2)(j), and 92.	Unquoted equity shares	Fair market value of unquoted equity shares = $(A + B + C + D - L) \times (PV)/(PE)$, Where,— A = book value of all the assets as appearing in the books of the company (other than jewellery, artistic work, shares, securities and immovable property) in the balance sheet as reduced by— - any amount of income-tax paid, if any, less the amount of income-tax refund claimed, if any; and - any amount shown as asset including the unamortised amount of deferred expenditure which does not represent the value of any asset; B = the price which the jewellery and artistic work would fetch if sold in the open market on the basis of the valuation report obtained from a registered valuer; C = fair market value of shares and securities as determined in the manner provided in this rule; D = the value adopted or assessed or assessable by any authority of the Government for the purpose of payment of stamp duty in respect of the immovable property; and L = book value of liabilities shown in the balance sheet, but not including the following amounts:— - the paid-up capital in respect of equity shares; - the amount set apart for payment of dividends on preference shares and equity shares where such dividends have not been declared before the date of transfer at a general body meeting of the company; - reserves and surplus, by whatever name called, even if the resulting figure is negative, other than those set apart towards depreciation; - any amount representing provision for taxation, other than amount of income-tax paid, if any, less the amount of income-tax claimed as refund, if any, to the extent of the excess over the tax payable with reference to the book profits in accordance with the law applicable thereto; - any amount representing provisions made for meeting liabilities, other than ascertained liabilities; and - any amount representing contingent liabilities other than arrears of dividends payable in respect of cumulative preference shares; PV = the paid-up value of such equity shares; and PE = total amount of paid-up equity share capital as shown in the balance sheet.
5	Sections 26(2)(j), and 92.	Unquoted shares and securities (other than equity shares in a company) which are not listed in any recognised stock exchange	The price it would fetch, if sold in the open market on the valuation date and the assessee may obtain a report from a merchant banker or an accountant in respect of such valuation.
6	Section 26(2)(j)	Immovable property being land or building or both	The value adopted or assessed or assessable by any authority of the Central Government or a State Government for the purpose of payment of stamp duty in the respect of such immovable property on the valuation date.
7	Section 26(2)(j)	Any other property other than referred to at Sl. Nos. 1 to 6 above.	The price that such property would ordinarily fetch on sale in the open market on the valuation date.



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Prescribed class of persons for the purpose of section 92(3)(i) and section 79.

58. (1) The provisions of section 92(2)(m) shall not apply to class of persons referred to in column B of the following Table, where such persons receive assets in the nature referred to in column C, subject to satisfaction of the conditions specified in column D thereof:

TABLE

S. No.	Class of persons	Nature of Asset	Conditions
A	B	C	D
1	Resident of an unauthorised colony in the National Capital Territory of Delhi	Any immovable property being land or building, or both	Where the Central Government by notification, regularised the transactions of such immovable property based on the latest power of attorney, agreement to sale, will, possession letter and other documents including documents evidencing payment of consideration for conferring or recognising right of ownership or transfer or mortgage in regard to such immovable property in favour of such resident.
2	Shareholder	Any movable property, being unquoted shares, of a company or its subsidiary or the subsidiary of such subsidiary	(a) Where the Tribunal, on an application moved by the Central Government under section 241 of the Companies Act, 2013 (18 of 2013), has suspended the Board of Directors of such company and has appointed new directors nominated by the Central Government under section 242 of the said Act; and (b) where the share of the company or its subsidiary or the subsidiary of such subsidiary has been received by the shareholder pursuant to a resolution plan approved by the Tribunal under section 242 of the Companies Act, 2013 (18 of 2013) after affording a reasonable opportunity of being heard to the jurisdictional Principal Commissioner or Commissioner.
3	Investor or the Investor bank	Any movable property, being equity shares, of the reconstructed bank	Where the said share has been allotted by the reconstructed bank under the Scheme at a price specified in paragraph 3(3) of the Scheme.
4	Any person from a public sector company or the Central Government or any State Government	Any movable property, being equity shares of a public sector company or a company	Such shares have been received under strategic disinvestment.
5	The fund management entity of the resultant fund	Any movable property, being shares or units or interest in the resultant fund.	The shares or units have been received in lieu of shares or units or interest held by the investment manager entity in the original fund, pursuant to the relocation, subject to the following conditions:— (a) not less than 90% of shares or units or interest in the fund management entity of the resultant fund are held by the same entities or persons, in the same proportion as held by them in the investment manager entity of the original fund; and (b) not less than 90% of the aggregate of shares or units or interest in the investment manager entity of the original fund was held by such entities, or persons.

(2) The provisions of section 79 shall also not apply to the transfer of any movable property of the nature mentioned in sub-rule (1) [Table: Sl. No. 2] where the conditions mentioned therein are satisfied.

(3) For the purposes of—

(a) sub-rule (1) [Table: Sl. No. 1],—

(i) "resident" means a person having physical possession of property on the basis of a registered sale deed or latest set of power of attorney, agreement to sale, will, possession letter and other documents including documents evidencing payment of consideration in respect of a property in unauthorised colonies and includes their legal heirs but does not include a tenant, licensee or permissive user; and

(ii) "unauthorised colony" shall have the same meaning as assigned to it in clause (b) of section 2 of the National Capital Territory of Delhi (Recognition of Property Rights of Residents in Unauthorised Colonies) Act, 2019 (45 of 2019);

(b) sub-rule (1) [Table: Sl. No. 2],—

(i) a company shall be a subsidiary of another company, if such other company holds more than half in nominal value of the equity share capital of the company; and

(ii) "Tribunal" shall have the same meaning as assigned to it in section 2(90) of the Companies Act, 2013 (18 of 2013);

(c) sub-rule (1) [Table: Sl. No. 3],—

(i) "investor" shall have the same meaning as assigned to it in paragraph 2(1)(b) of the Scheme;

(ii) "investor bank" shall have the same meaning as assigned to it in paragraph 2(1)(c) of the Scheme;

(iii) "reconstructed bank" shall have the same meaning as assigned to it in paragraph 2(1)(d) of the Scheme; and

(iv) "Scheme" means Yes Bank Limited Reconstruction Scheme, 2020.

(d) sub-rule (1) [Table: Sl. No. 4], "strategic disinvestment" shall have the same meaning as assigned to it in section 116(3)(c); and

(e) sub-rule (1) [Table Sl. No. 5]—

(i) the expressions "relocation", "original fund" and "resultant fund" shall have the meanings respectively assigned to them in section 70(2) [Table: Sl. No. 5];

(ii) "fund management entity" shall have the same meaning as assigned to it in regulation 2(p) of the International Financial Services Centres Authority (Fund Management) Regulations, 2022 made under the International Financial Services Centres Authority Act, 2019 (50 of 2019); and

(iii) "investment manager entity" means the fund manager of the original fund regulated by the respective regulation of the jurisdiction in which the original fund is located.



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Computation of income chargeable to tax under section 92(2)(I)

59. (1) For the purposes of section 92(2)(I), if a person receives any sum, including the amount allocated by way of bonus, during a tax year under a life insurance policy, then the income chargeable to tax under the said section shall be computed in the following manner :—

- (i) where the sum is received for the first time under the life insurance policy during the tax year (herein referred to as first tax year), the income chargeable to tax in the first tax year shall be computed in accordance with the formula —
 $A - B$

Where, —

A = the sum or aggregate of sum received under the life insurance policy during the first tax year; and

B = the aggregate of the premium paid during the term of the life insurance policy till the date of receipt of the sum in the first tax year that has not been claimed as deduction under any other provision of the Act; and

- (ii) where the sum is received under the life insurance policy during the tax year subsequent to the first tax year (hereinafter referred to as subsequent tax year), the income chargeable to tax in the subsequent tax year shall be computed in accordance with the formula, —
 $C - D$

Where, —

C = the sum or aggregate of sum received under the life insurance policy during the subsequent tax year; and

D = the aggregate of the premium paid during the term of the life insurance policy till the date of receipt of the sum in the subsequent tax year not being premium which—

(a) has been claimed as deduction under any other provision of the Act; or

(b) is included in amount 'B' or amount 'D' of this sub-rule in any of the year or years preceding the tax year.

(2) For the purposes of this rule, the sum received under a life insurance policy shall mean any amount, by whatever name called, received under such policy that is not excluded from the total income of the tax year in accordance with the provisions of Schedule II [Table: Sl. No. 2], other than the sum—

(a) received under a unit linked insurance policy; or

(b) being the income referred to in section 92(2)(d).





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Conditions for carrying forward or set-off of accumulated loss and unabsorbed depreciation allowance in case of amalgamation.

60. (1) The conditions referred to in section 116(4)(b)(iii) shall be the following:—

- (a) the amalgamated company, owning an industrial undertaking of the amalgamating company by way of amalgamation, shall—
 - (i) achieve the level of production of at least 50% of the installed capacity of the said undertaking before the end of four years from the date of amalgamation; and
 - (ii) continue to maintain the said minimum level of production till the end of five years from the date of amalgamation; and
 - (b) the amalgamated company shall furnish to the Assessing Officer a certificate in Form No. 29, duly verified by an accountant as defined in section 515(3)(b), with reference to the books of account and other documents showing particulars of production, along with the return of income for the relevant tax year during which the prescribed level of production is achieved and for subsequent relevant tax years falling within five years from the date of amalgamation.
- (2) For the purposes of sub-rule (1)(a), the Central Government, on an application made by the amalgamated company, may relax the condition of achieving the level of production or the period during which the same is to be achieved, or both, in suitable cases having regard to the genuine efforts made by the amalgamated company to attain the prescribed level of production and the circumstances preventing such efforts from achieving the same.
- (3) For the purposes of this rule, "installed capacity" means the capacity of production existing on the date of amalgamation.





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Certificate of a medical authority in respect of autism, cerebral palsy and multiple disabilities for the purposes of deduction under section 127 and section 154.

61. (1) For the purposes of sections 127(9)(e) and 154(3), the medical authority responsible for certifying "autism", "cerebral palsy", "multiple disabilities", "person with disability" and "severe disability" referred to in clauses (a), (c), (h), (j) and (o) of section 2, respectively of the National Trust for Welfare of Persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities Act, 1999 (44 of 1999), shall be the following:—

- (a) a Neurologist having a degree of Doctor of Medicine (MD) in Neurology (in case of children, a Paediatric Neurologist having an equivalent degree); or
- (b) a Civil Surgeon or Chief Medical Officer in a Government hospital.

(2) For the purposes of sections 127(6), 127(7) and 154(2)(c), the assessee shall furnish along with the return of income, a copy of the certificate issued by the relevant medical authority,—

- (a) if the person has a disability or severe disability such as autism, cerebral palsy, or multiple disability, in Form No. 30; or
- (b) in all other cases, the prescribed form mentioned in notifications No. 16-18/97-NI.1, dated the 1st June, 2001, and No. 16-18/97-NI.1 dated the 18th February, 2002, as published in the Gazette of India, shall be submitted as per the Guidelines for the evaluation of various disabilities and certification procedures outlined in the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995 (1 of 1996).

(3) If the disability is temporary and needs to be reevaluated after a certain period, the certificate shall be valid for the period starting from the tax year during which the certificate was issued and ending with the tax year during which the validity of such certificate expires.





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Issuance of prescription in respect of certain diseases and ailments for the purpose of deduction under section 128.

62. (1) For the purposes of claiming deduction under section 128, the prescription for medical treatment in respect of eligible diseases or ailments mentioned in column B of the following table shall be obtained from the specialists as mentioned in the corresponding column C thereof:

TABLE

Sl. No.	Eligible diseases or ailments	Specialists for purpose of issuing prescription
A	B	C
1.	Neurological Diseases where the disability level has been certified to be of 40% and above— (i) Dementia; (ii) Dystonia Musculorum Deformans; (iii) Motor Neuron Disease; (iv) Ataxia; (v) Chorea; (vi) Hemiballismus; (vii) Aphasia; and (viii) Parkinsons Disease.	A Neurologist having a Doctorate of Medicine (D.M.) degree in Neurology.
2.	Malignant cancers.	An Oncologist having a Doctorate of Medicine (D.M.) degree in Oncology.
3.	Full Blown Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS).	Any specialist having a post-graduate degree in General or Internal Medicine.
4.	Chronic renal failure;	A Nephrologist having a Doctorate of Medicine (D.M.) degree in Nephrology or a Urologist having a Master of Chirurgiae (M.Ch.) degree in Urology.
5.	Hematological disorders: (i) Hemophilia; (ii) Thalassemia.	A specialist having a Doctorate of Medicine (D.M.) degree in Hematology.
(2) The prescription for eligible diseases or ailments mentioned in column B of the Table in sub-rule (1) may also be issued by a specialist holding a degree equivalent to the degree mentioned in column C thereof, if such equivalent degree is recognised by the Medical Council of India.		
(3) In cases, where a patient is receiving treatment at a Government hospital for specified diseases or ailments, the prescription may be issued by a full-time specialist with a postgraduate degree in General or Internal Medicine, or any equivalent degree recognised by the Medical Council of India.		
(4) The prescription referred to in sub-rule (1) shall be issued in the following format:—		

Name of the patient

Age of the patient

Description of Disease/Ailment

Certified by:

Signature of Specialist:

Name:

Qualification:

Address:

Registration Number:

Name and address of the hospital, if the specialist is working in a government hospital.



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Prescribed authority for approval of a University or any educational institution of national eminence for purposes of section 133.

63. (1) For the purpose of section 133(1)(a)(vii), the prescribed authority for granting of approval shall be the Principal Chief Commissioner of Income- tax (Exemptions).

(2) The prescribed authority shall grant approval with the concurrence of —

- (a) the Secretary, University Grants Commission for a University or any non-technical institution of national eminence; and
- (b) the Secretary, All India Council of Technical Education for any technical institution of national eminence.

(3) For the purposes of sub-rule (2), —

- (a) "All India Council of Technical Education" means the All India Council of Technical Education established under section 3 of the All India Council for Technical Education Act, 1987 (52 of 1987); and
- (b) "University Grants Commission" means the University Grants Commission established under section 4 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956 (3 of 1956).





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Procedure for specifying an association or institution for purposes of notification under section 133(1)(a)(xxiv).

64. (1) In specifying an association or institution for notification under section 133(1)(a)(xxiv), the Central Government shall satisfy itself that such association or institution —

- (a) has as its object the control, supervision, regulation or encouragement in India of the games or sports notified under section 133(7)(e);
- (b) has a proven record of dedication to the development of infrastructure or promotion of sports or games for at least a period of three years;
- (c) does not distribute any part of its income in any manner to its members, except as grants to any association or institution affiliated to it;
- (d) applies the amount received by way of donation referred to in section 133(1)(a)(xxiv) for purposes of development of infrastructure for games or sports in India or for sponsoring of games or sports in India; and
- (e) maintains regular accounts of its receipt and expenditure and files its return of income regularly.

(2) The notification issued by the Central Government under section 133(1)(a)(xxiv) shall be effective for up to three tax years, including any assessments for tax years prior to the notification date, as specified in the notification.





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Conditions for claim for deduction under section 134.

65. For the purposes of claiming deduction under section 134 in respect of rent paid, the assessee shall file declaration in Form No. 31.





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Furnishing of audit report for claiming deduction under section 46 or 138 or 139 or 140 or 141 or 142 or 143 or 144.

66. (1) For the purposes of claiming deduction under sections 46 or 138 or 139 or 140 or 141 or 142 or 143 or 144, the accounts of the eligible business for the tax year for which the deduction is claimed shall be audited by an accountant as defined in section 515(3)(b), before the specified date referred to in section 63 and the assessee shall furnish by that date the report of such audit duly signed and verified by such accountant.

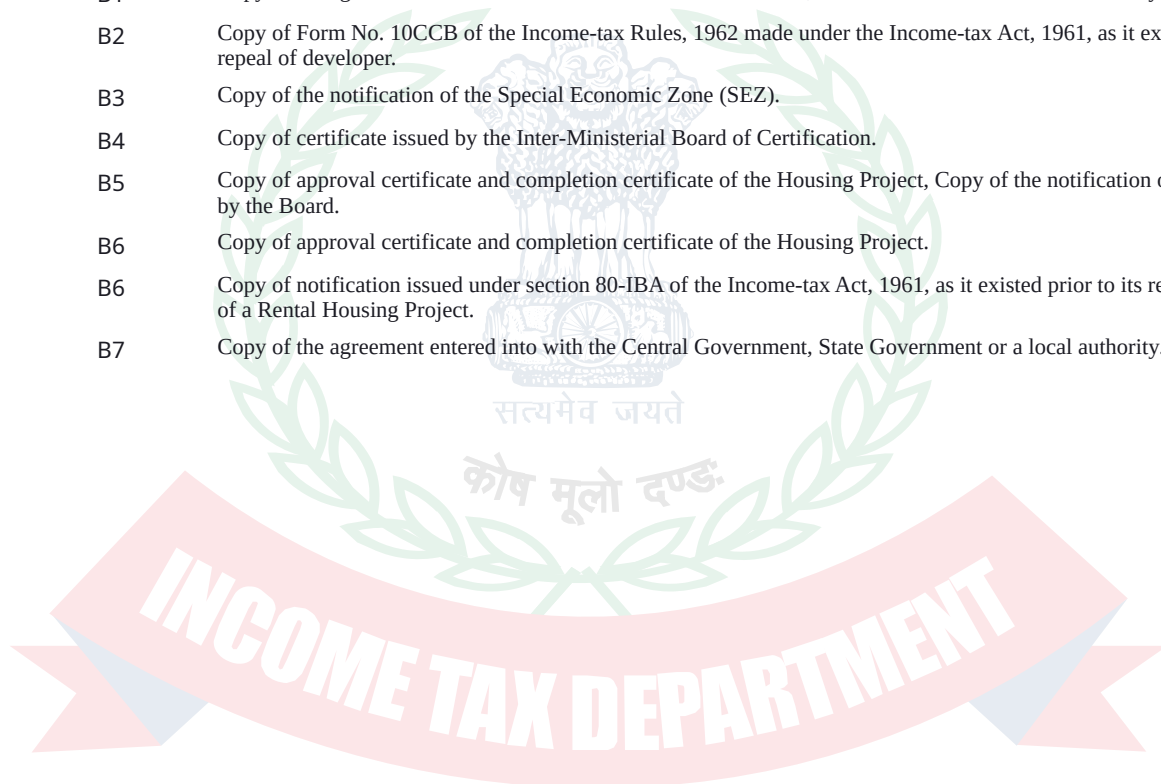
(2) The report of the audit of the accounts of an assessee, which is required to be furnished under sub-rule (1), shall be in Form No. 32.

(3) A separate report shall be furnished by each undertaking or enterprise of the assessee claiming deduction under section 46 or 138 or 139 or 140 or 141 or 142 or 143 or 144 and shall be accompanied by the profit and loss account and balance sheet of the undertaking or enterprise as if the undertaking or the enterprise were a distinct entity.

(4) The said Form No. 32 shall be accompanied by the relevant documents as given in column D wherever applicable, as per the relevant sections in column B and the relevant part as mentioned in column C shall be filled, as specified in the following table, duly certified wherever applicable:

TABLE

Sl. No	Section	Relevant Part of Form	Relevant documents to be attached
A	B	C	D
1.	46	B1	Copy of the agreement entered into with the Central Government, State Government or a local authority.
2.	138	B2	Copy of Form No. 10CCB of the Income-tax Rules, 1962 made under the Income-tax Act, 1961, as it existed prior to its repeal of developer.
3.	139	B3	Copy of the notification of the Special Economic Zone (SEZ).
4.	140	B4	Copy of certificate issued by the Inter-Ministerial Board of Certification.
5.	141	B5	Copy of approval certificate and completion certificate of the Housing Project, Copy of the notification of the scheme by the Board.
6.	142	B6	Copy of approval certificate and completion certificate of the Housing Project.
7.	142	B6	Copy of notification issued under section 80-IBA of the Income-tax Act, 1961, as it existed prior to its repeal in the case of a Rental Housing Project.
8.	143	B7	Copy of the agreement entered into with the Central Government, State Government or a local authority.





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Form of particulars to be furnished along with return of income for claiming deduction under section 144.

67. The particulars, which are required to be furnished by the assessee along with the return of income regarding the amount credited to a Special Economic Zone Reinvestment Allowance Reserve Account and utilisation of the said amount shall be in Form No. 33





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Furnishing of report under section 146.

68. Report of an accountant as defined in section 515(3)(b), which is required to be furnished by the assessee under section 146(3)(c) along with the return of income shall be in Form No. 34





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Report of accountant to be furnished under section 147(4)(a).

69. The report of the accountant, as defined in section 515(3)(b), which is required to be furnished by the assessee under section 147(4)(a), shall be in Form No. 35.





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Form of certificate to be furnished under section 151(5) .

70. (1) For the purposes of claim of deduction under section 151, the assessee shall be required to furnish a certificate in Form No. 36 along with the return of income.

(2) The person responsible for making the payment to the assessee, shall verify the certificate in Form No. 36.





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Prescribed authority and form of certificate to be furnished under section 152(5) .

71. For the purposes of section 152(5),—

- (a) the prescribed authority shall be the Controller referred to in section 2(1)(b) of the Patents Act, 1970 (39 of 1970); and
- (b) the assessee shall be required to furnish a certificate in Form No. 37 from the prescribed authority along with the return of income.

